The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. H. HAM, Business Manager.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

MOVEMENT OF INSURGENTS.

MADRID, August 12.—In the Cortes, yesterday, a resolution authorizing legal proceedings against those members of that body, implicated in recent insurrectionary movements, was adopted. The minority remains obstructive, and threatens to resign unless a general amnesty is granted to the Republican insurgents. Contreras left Cartagena Monday with 400 adherents, and made a feint offer to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way, but his band was met and dispersed by the national troops. Contreras escaped. His capture, however, is considered certain, as they are on his track. It is reported that a reconciliation has been effected between Martin and Salmeron, and a coalition of their political supporters will speedily follow. A Barcelona dispatch says the Carlists have laid siege to Bilboa.

Seattle.

WAR VESSELS FOR SPAIN.

VIENNA, August 12.—A squadron of Austrian war vessels have been ordered to Spain.

France.

QUIET AS REGARDS THE SITUATION.

PARIS, August 12.—The Duke de Broglie went to Lyons to-day. He made a speech this evening, in which he declared that gallantry and society were engaged in a death struggle.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 12.—The office of Master of the Rolls has been accepted by Sir George Jessel.

The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion but were driven off, and Caballero and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country.

The revolution in Argentine, Province of Entrerios, is still continued.

BUENOS AYRES, August 12.—Somewhat fight took place yesterday on the Carmah Alliance between two foreign regiments. Several were killed and many severely wounded.

LONDON, August 12.—The steamer Bovne arrived here this morning from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to July 25. The principal event of importance was the attempt to prosecute the Bishops of Pernambuco for refusing to obey its orders during the debate in the Lower House of the Assembly upon the question of the Bishops. The President of Council declared the government would force him to comply with its decision.

LONDON, August 12.—The town of Constantinople, on Kalmar sound, Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, in a public address delivered here to-day, denied that he had ever demanded the repeal of the union. David O'Donahue, member of Parliament for Tralee, has been appointed Governor of Cayton.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—The steamships Adriatic, Calabria, Spain, Victoria and City of Brooklyn, from New York, have arrived outside.

Excursion Rascals.

LONDON, August 12, 8 P. M.—Consols, 93 3-4@93 7-8 for money and 93 7-8@93 7-8 for account. American securities—U. S. 6's of 1862, 104 1-4; new 5s, 107; 5-20's, 103 3-4.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 57f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton dull at 7 3-4d. Sales 10,000 bales; American 4,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average the trade 10s 10d. Red winter, Canada 10s. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 80s. Bacon 39s 6d. Cheese 63s. Lard 47s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Refined petroleum 47½ francs.

HEAVY RAIN STORMS.

Trains Delayed by the Washing Away of Three Trestle Bridges.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Heavy rains caused a freshet on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, early this morning, between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks.

Three trains detained on the Washington county branch. Three trestle bridges were washed away, making necessary the transfer of passengers.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 9 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR WASHINGTON.

For Lower Lake region and Middle States low barometer, southeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain tonight, clearing on Lake Erie and in Virginia by Wednesday.

For New England southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain. For Upper Lake region and thence to Ohio valley light variable winds, becoming southeasterly, with falling barometer, warm and generally cloudy weather. For the Northwest and thence to Missouri southeasterly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States southeasterly and southwesterly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather and rain near the coasts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Texas papers say that the recent rains will make a full crop of cotton in the northern part of that State.

The dead body of a man was found hanging from a tree near East St. Louis, on Saturday.

From papers found on the person, it was ascertained to be that of Alvis Oniher, recently from Summit, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

The steamers Perseire, from Havre; Greece, from Liverpool, and Main, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

A mass meeting of workingmen is to be held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 29th inst., for the purpose of agitating the eight-hour law.

The President passed through Portland on the Eastern Railroad at 1:30 P. M. to-day, stopping about ten minutes. He stepped upon the platform of the car in the depot and was greeted with cheers, raising his hat in acknowledgement.

William Stephen, Probate Judge of Hamilton county, Ohio, died at Sandusky on Sunday night.

In the wrestling match at Troy, on Monday, between John McMahon and Homer Lane, for five hundred dollars and the championship, McMahon won, throwing Lane the first and third falls.

Vienna advises state that the medal for merit in the group No. 26—education, teaching and instruction—has been awarded to the collection of the periodical literature of Appleton & Co.

A general strike of the Crispins of New York is threatened, in consequence of the reduction of wages.

John McGlashen, a prominent member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, died suddenly at Fruit Port, Michigan, Monday.

The first bale of new hops was received in New York yesterday and sold at private terms.

Four convicts escaped from Sing Sing last night.

George N. Sanders, so conspicuous on the Confederate side during the rebellion, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in New York of heart disease.

A break in the Erie Canal at Eagle Harbor necessitates a stoppage of the boats for two or three days.

The fourth annual session of the Convention of the Caledonian Association convened at Philadelphia yesterday. John Watt, of New York, presided.

One fatal case of cholera was reported at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

A number of Irish citizens met at Columbus yesterday and formed a State Branch of the National Land and Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. P. S. Murphy, of Zanesville, was elected President.

Anna Dickinson, while passing through Columbus yesterday en route for Colorado was interviewed by a *Journal* reporter. She does not unqualifiedly declare that she proposes giving on the stage as an actress, or has ever thought of such a thing.

The trotting stallion Sentinel was found dead in his stable at Ash Grove Farm near Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning. His owner, Edward Corbin, New York, recently refused $30,000 for him.

A dispatch from Rockport, Ills., reports the waylaying and killing of Wm. Sims by Jesse Gray near that place. Gray was shot three times in the head and neck, and finally cut up with a knife. The murderer escaped.

Ben. Osborne, near Youngstown, Ohio, last night, shot dead on the highway an inoffensive negro named Jerry Barnes, without provocation.

Gen. W. B. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly Minister to Spain, is lying dangerously ill at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

A raid among the liquor dealers, including several in the wholesale line, was made by State constables in Boston yesterday and a large quantity of liquor seized.

Jno. R. Fickon who was arrested some days ago, St. Louis for obtaining about $10,000 worth of cotton from Sterling, Price & Co. under false pretenses was yesterday held in $10,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

President Grant and his family, and the Hon. Simon Cameron, arrived at Augusta, Me., yesterday afternoon. They were met by Speaker Blaine and conducted to his residence.

The steamer City of London arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE STATE CONVENTION—ONE HUNDRED VOTES FOR WACKEY—THE CONTEST FOR JUDGE CLOSE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 12, 1873.

The town is full to overflowing. The delegates are all here. Miller, of Mercer, will probably be temporary chairman, and Olmsted permanent. The vote on Treasurer will be taken first. The indications are that Mackey will have one hundred votes. The contest for Judge is close, hot and bitter, with strong indications that Paxson's friends will combine with the lowest candidate to beat the highest. The three candidates stand nearly even, with Butler slightly ahead. The outside pressure is all for Butler.

John B. Storm voted eight times for the salary grab, and made it a point not to be absent from the House when the subject was brought up. Mr. Storm is an honorable Democratic member, and he is building himself a very fine house.—*Beech Creek Gazette.*

The Republicans of Lehigh held their county meeting at Slatington on Saturday last. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations, denouncing the salary grab, favoring economy in all departments of the government, and in favor of a protective tariff, not as a benefit to any special classes, but for the good of the country at large. The County Convention will be held on Saturday next.

The Lycoming county Republican Convention will be held on Wednesday, August 27. The delegate election will take place on the Saturday preceding.

The Bellefonte *Republican* is authorized to say that General Beaver is not a candidate for State Senator or any other office, and does not expect to take an active part in politics this fall.

Judge Elwell writes a note to the Bloomsburg *Columbian* on the subject of the Supreme Judgeship, in which he says: "Upon careful consideration, however, I have concluded neither to seek the nomination, nor to decline it if tendered to me. From present appearances we believe that the Judge would be pleased to receive the nomination.

Maryland.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals assembled at the Maryland Institute to-day. Every county is represented by a full delegation. Call of the Convention to order. For Comptroller, Levi N. Woolford, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot.

James S. Franklin, the present incumbent, was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Convention adopted a platform of principles affirming adhesion to Democratic principles, and reconciling the legal Constitutional authority of the Federal government with the strictest construction of the Constitution as essential to the rights of States, denouncing centralization as dangerous, believing in the capacity of the people for self-government, opposes monopolies and special legislation; insisting upon equal justice to all men, and all sections of the country; declares the general government to usurp power are dangerous to civil liberty that our present tariff laws should be revised, reduced and equalized so as to advance the interests of labor; denounces unjust laws now existing, which discriminate against the agricultural interests of the country; denounces the giving of public lands to incorporated companies; denounces the Salary bill of last Congress and demands its repeal; favors the restoration of the free labor system and demands rigid economy in the State government. A State Committee was appointed.

Maine.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, August 12.—The Democratic State Convention meets here to-day. About one hundred delegates have arrived. The State Committee last night selected Hon. C. P. Kimball as President of the Convention. The resolutions passed by the Ohio Democratic State Convention were indorsed. Joseph Titcomb was nominated for Governor on the second ballot, receiving 188 out of 358 votes. Nomination was made unanimous on the next ballot. The announcement that Titcomb would accept the nomination was received with applause. Those who are expected to wait on him and notify him of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned.

Iowa.

ANTI-MONOPOLY STATE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 12.—About sixty delegates have arrived to attend the Anti-Monopoly State Convention to-morrow. Hon. Edward Cambell, Peter Melendy and John B. Irish are the most prominent men now here.

General.

When the Constitutional Convention of Ohio again meets it will be in Gas Hall, Cincinnati.

Western editors are diligently searching for a name for the new party in Ohio. It is love's labor lost, seeking a name for a thing that isn't going to last long enough to enjoy it.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

Every Democratic Congressman from Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and New Hampshire has drawn and kept his back pay. The only first-class newspaper in the United States which has had the cheek to defend the iniquitous measure is a Democratic paper.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

A Democratic paper, repudiating Greenbeck's advice, wonders "how such an old fowl was ever nurtured in a Democratic roost," and wants him henceforth to keep his beak out of their affairs.

The Cincinnati *Courier*, a German paper, says: "Last fall the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were of one heart and one soul, and together they rejoiced in the great reconciliation. This year they would like to administer poison to each other, and every true Democrat wishes his Liberal Republican fellow citizen in Gehena. This unnatural political marriage has scarcely lasted a year. The two parties have not even been regularly divorced, but after endless quarrels and bickerings the weaker party ran away the night."

It is very evident that the St. Louis *Republican* has not that confidence in the usefulness and vivacity of its old party which is professed by its contemporaries. It calls the Democratic party a bankie which has "become the mere plaything of its enemies," and adds: "Whenever it is about to sink out of sight they lend it a helping hand, lift it to the surface and cheer it up with words of encouragement. Whenever it seems to be making too much headway against the stream, they adroitly heave Tammany round its neck and sink it again to the requisite level. Whether it will or swim is for the people to decide. The reconstruction of the Tammany frauds is one of the livest parts of the party, and no amount of the cutting and carving of Democratic statesmen will obliterate from the memory of the people the giving of public lands to incorporated companies; denounces the Salary bill of last Congress and demands its repeal; favors the restoration of the free labor system and demands rigid economy in the State government. A State Committee was appointed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

Prosecution to Take Place.

The Laws to be Enforced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1873.

The disaster to the Wawasset has thoroughly aroused the government to an appreciation of the recklessness of steamboats in carrying large numbers of passengers in violation of the steamboat act. The investigation of the Wawasset will not commence to-morrow, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Rose, of the Savannah Board, who will direct the examination in place of Mr. Dunbar, of the Norfolk Board. The Collector of Customs of Georgetown was about to commence suit against the owners of the Wawasset to-day for carrying passengers in excess of the number authorized in her pa. st, but postponed action to await any additional revelations which may come to light on the examination. The Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of steamers carrying a greater number of passengers than are allowed by their inspection certificate, and also a certain class of boats which do not comply with the inspection laws, says, in a communication to a Surveyor of Customs: "I reply that the limitation of the number of passengers in a certificate of inspection is specially designed to prevent overcrowding on steamboats, and this evil should be prevented. In this connection your special attention is invited to section forty-eight of the act of February 28, 1870, which applies directly to the question. Relative to the law complying with the law, I request that you first communicate with the Supervising Inspector of the district concerning them, and after giving such boats reasonable notice and time to comply with the law, to then govern yourself in accordance with section thirty of the act of August 30, 1852. In a great measure the public are to blame in such accidents." Every steamer should carry two certificates of inspection posted in conspicuous parts of the vessel, and passengers could greatly aid the government in protecting life by reporting any violation of the law to the Department or the Supervising Inspector. It would be impossible to have a spector at every river, lake and sea port in our vast country, and inspectors have as much as they can attend to inspecting vessels, without undertaking to hunt up violations of the law."

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A galveston dispatch from Houston, Texas says that Davis has the inside track for the Republican nomination on the 20th. It further states that the Democrats are assisting him all they can indirectly, hoping to carry the State by taking advantage of the irreconcilable hostility of a strong faction in his own party.

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THE LAND GRANTS.

The following telegram was received by General Sherman this morning:

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THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION—TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, writes as follows:

Camp in Bad Lands, on the road from Yellowstone river, via Bismarck and Glendive to Yellowstone again to-day, August 6.—We have been three days in Bad Lands, below and opposite Glendive, on Yellowstone river, but the Yellowstone again to-day. I have found the roads through them very bad; water and grass in abundance. There is very wide bottom at Powder river, as we need storage and clothing very badly. Lieutenant Col. Brackett, of the Second Cavalry, commanding at Fort Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 25th, writes to the Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha as follows: "Lieut. Edward Wenzel returned on his escort after the Indians who murdered Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall on the 20th inst., last evening. He was caught in the storm and completely washed out by the severe hail and rain storm, and found it useless to go any further. In his opinion they were from about Fort Fetterman. I am of opinion a thorough scout ought to be made from this to Fetterman with three companies of cavalry, and I think there for the summer and autumn, which could be sent away at the approach of winter. Company B has been constantly scouting since it left Fort Bob Wallace, and should be relieved and sent down towards Omaha to winter. Unless more troops are sent here it is only a question of time when all the Sioux setters on Popoasie will be killed by savages.

This report was forwarded to General Sheridan, and he indorsed it as follows:

HD'QRS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, August 8, 1873.

Respectfully forwarded. The murders and robberies made from time to time in Wind river valley are by Sioux or their allies, the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who have their homes in the country about Forts Fetterman and Laramie. They come silly and return so rapidly that it is impossible for troops to overtake them. I do not approve of the scout proposed, as it would do no good. However, if the government will let us establish the Indians after the march home, with troops stationed at Fetterman and Laramie, I think we can do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity. There are no Indians in the Western country who so richly deserve a hard blow as those about Forts Fetterman and Laramie.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
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John Conrad has been appointed Gauger for the 5th Ohio District, and Rufus Kirk for the Third Illinois.

THE MODOC COURT MARTIAL.

The proceedings of the court martial in the case of Captain Jack and other Modocs were received at the Department to-day. It is believed at the court found them all guilty and sentenced them to be hanged.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON THE VIENNA EXPOSITION SCANDAL.

The Special Commission have sent to the Department of State a full report on the irregularities charged against General Thomas H. Van Buren and replies thereto, together with correspondence, evidence and reports connected therewith. The correspondence is voluminous, and touches upon all the points involved in the management of the Commission department, such as the reception of money by Van Buren and Meyer for the privilege of erecting bars and restaurants, corrupt contract for roofing the American court, and a variety of other matters which have heretofore been published. In conclusion the Special Commission find that the Commission to Vienna has been conducted corruptly and for personal purposes, to the great detriment of the American department and in violation of the law. Application has been refused to national humiliation at home and throughout the world. The evidence shows no taking of money by any member of the Commission excepting Gen. Van Buren and Mr. Mayer. In regard to Gen. Van Buren the Special Commission do not hesitate to report that they dissent from his justification of the taking of the large list, and seven thousand dollars in trotting purses, and five hundred dollars as a loan from Hazel under circumstances shown in evidence; that they hold unsatisfactory the explanations given by Van Buren touching the one thousand dollars which he received from Messrs. Boehm & Wiehl; that they find an utter want of frankness and an inexcusable disregard of the requirements of statements made by him to the Secretary of State in his letters of 12th and 13th March, in regard to the number of concessions for bars, and the character of grams from Hazel; and that the inexactness of the recognition; and that the inexactness of assurance then given misled the government into the belief that no profit would have been realized. The Commission recommend the appointment of a Surveyor of Customs to examine the limitation of the number of passengers in a certificate of inspection is specially designed to prevent overcrowding on steamboats, and this evil should be prevented. In this connection your special attention is invited to section forty-eight of the act of February 28, 1870, which applies directly to the question. Relative to the law complying with the law, I request that you first communicate with the Supervising Inspector of the district concerning them, and after giving such boats reasonable notice and time to comply with the law, to then govern yourself in accordance with section thirty of the act of August 30, 1852. In a great measure the public are to blame in such accidents." Every steamer should carry two certificates of inspection posted in conspicuous parts of the vessel, and passengers could greatly aid the government in protecting life by reporting any violation of the law to the Department or the Supervising Inspector. It would be impossible to have a spector at every river, lake and sea port in our vast country, and inspectors have as much as they can attend to inspecting vessels, without undertaking to hunt up violations of the law."

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Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Indians.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A special to the *Times* from Sioux City says that Hon. C. E. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived here to-day accompanied by his wife and daughter, having just concluded a trip from Bismarck, visiting en route all the agencies on the river and holding councils with the Indians, whom he generally found inclined to peace. The Commissioner was hardly satisfied, however, with the condition of the Indians at the points above Yankton, where there is little opportunity for agricultural pursuits, the country being generally barren. The fact the Commissioner thinks complicates the Indian question and he has some hopes of inducing the Indians in these locations to attempt stock raising, and will lay this view before the Dakota and left it with them. The Commissioner will to-morrow start on a visit to the Winnebago and Omaha agencies in Nebraska, and thence to the border on a trip to Washington ex St. Paul.

Fearful Coal Mine Explosion.

SCRANTON, PA., August 12.—A fearful explosion of fire damp occurred in the Central Coal mine, near this city, this morning, through the neglect of one of the bosses who left the door to a worked-out chamber open. The men approached it with naked lamps, the damp ignited and a terrific explosion occurred. Eight men are badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The concussion threw him into the air, through a door opposite, and almost instantly afterwards the roof fell in. Patrick Monaghan, Thomas Beddoe and William Beddoe was also badly burned, but will recover.

Two Women Killed by Lightning.

DENVER, PA., August 12.—To-day a large number of women and girls were on a mountain near here gathering berries, when a thunder storm arose. Twenty-one of the berry pickers took shelter in an abandoned shanty, and almost immediately afterwards the building was struck by lightning. Two women—Mrs. Mary Klein and Miss Caroline Schank—were instantly killed and seven others severely injured.

Terrible Wind and Hail Storm at Indiana, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., August 12, 1873.

A terrible storm of wind and hail passed over the town of Indiana at half past eight o'clock last evening. All the glass in the town exposed to the west is broken, and the growing crops, shrubbery and fruit trees shattered and destroyed. The West Indiana school house, an elegant new building, was partially demolished, the entire roof being blown off, the back gable blown in on the ceiling. A portion of the tin sheeting, weighing over three hundred pounds, was carried a distance of one hundred yards. Trees were blown down and stripped of fruit and leaves, and gardens devastated. The corn and oats in the neighborhood are level with the ground. Great damage, it is feared, has been done in the country. The windows in the churches and hotels on the west side are all destroyed. The storm extended east and west for several miles, and it is not known how wide it reached—perhaps three or four miles.

The Northern Ohio Fair Association.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—The fourth annual exhibition of the Northern Ohio Fair Association begins September 29th and continues five days. Prospects indicate one of the most brilliant fairs ever given in America. Applications for space are being rapidly made thus early, among them is one from the Burlington and Missouri Valley Railway Company with a large amount of fruit, vegetables and cereals. The association offers thirty-five thousand dollars in premiums, including five thousand to be divided among articles of merit not enumerated in the list, and seven thousand five hundred dollars in trotting purses, and five hundred dollars for the best display. The grounds of the association, covering over one hundred acres are in beautiful condition, laid out for a romantic park and plentifully supplied with commodious exhibition halls and stalls and pens for live stock. A railway track runs into the grounds, and not convenicies for access are not surpassed.

Severe Hail Storm in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 12, 1873.

About seven o'clock this evening a destructive and unusually severe hail storm passed over Van Wert county, Ohio, doing a vast amount of damage to fruit, corn, &c., in Van Wert. A great many buildings houses were considerably damaged. Not one whole pane of glass could be found on the north side of any houses in the place. The storm continued for fifteen minutes, and during that time the ground was covered to a depth of nearly three inches. Some of the stones were as large as hen-eggs, one of which I weighed five ounces.

Rolling Mill Heaters on a Strike.

CHICAGO, August 12.—The heaters employed at Ward's rolling mill, in this city, struck this morning on account of the refusal of their employers to pay them over seventy-five cents per ton for heating. While they demand eighty-five, they would compromise on eighty. The strike throws about one thousand men out of employment.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Mysterious Death of an Unknown Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 12, 1873.

Late this afternoon the body of a man was found in the race, just below the cutlery works. Life was extinct, but blood was still oozing from an ugly wound in the center of the throat, which has evidently caused speedy death. The man is unknown, and all the circumstances connected with his death are, at the present involved in mystery. The wound seems to have been caused by a blow which would appear difficult to be given in a suicide. The deceased was about five feet eight inches in height. His features and complexion indicate German descent. His hair whiskers are sandy, hair short, chin without beard, eyes gray. On his left cheek is a small wart, on his left arm two scars: one appears like a scar caused by vaccination, the other, in the muscle of the arm just below the elbow, was caused by a cut. Deceased was dressed in the garb of a laborer, dark brown small stripe cassimere pantaloons, check woolen shirt, heavy twilled dark coat, heavy well worn calf shoes and cotton stockings. He had no hat when found. In his pocket was found two door keys, two trunk keys and a smaller key, two dollars and seven cents in money, and a ring. The dates of the memorandum book run back several years. Nothing as yet tends to identify him, and he appears to have been unnoticed about the town. He will remain in charge of the Coroner at the undertaker's, New Brighton, Pa.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 12, 1873.

THE STRANDED STEAMER MORITZ ARNDT.

The steamer Main arrived to-day, and reports that on August 10th, three hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, she spoke the steamer Ernest Moritz Arndt, under canvas, who had broke her propeller July 14th. She wanted no assistance.

NON-RELEASE OF A STOKED WITNESS.

Judge Davis this morning denied the motion for the release, from the House of Detention, of a witness in the Stokes case.

POLICE ON A HOLIDAY TOUR.

The police, accompanied by carts, made a tour of the city yesterday, and all green and stale fruits exposed for sale were seized.

A NEW STORAGE PLACE FOR SMUGGLED GOODS.

A new and ingenious plan for concealing smuggled goods was exposed on the steamer Havana arriving on Saturday. The custom officers discovered that the crew had stored a large lot of cigars and cigarettes in the sails on the fore-top mast. The seizures of goods from the steamers Cleopatra and Moro Castle.

EXCITEMENT IN THE OIL MARKET.

Much excitement was to-day created among petroleum dealers by the heavy decline in the price of crude and refined, in face of the large shipments from this city this year, up to the 9th inst., had reached the unusual amount of 78,000,000 gallons. The chief cause for the decline was an increase in the supply, resulting from the discovery of eight new wells in Pennsylvania, which are yielding an average of five hundred barrels per day.

The sheds at Catherine and Center markets are ordered to be removed by the Health Board, and the contractor of all unsafe fruit in the city ordered to be continued during the week.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Freight Trains Thrown from the Track—Collision Between Two Freight Trains.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 12, 1873.

On the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railway yesterday, a freight train was ditched by an obstruction being placed on the track. The engine and entire train were thrown from the track and badly smashed up. The fireman received serious injuries. No one else was hurt.

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, between Hobart and Tollestone, yesterday, a collision occurred between two freight trains, by the criminal neglect of the operator to deliver an order, and fortunately but little considerable damage was occasioned thereby.

Two freight trains on the Wabash road also collided yesterday near Peru, doing considerable damage to the engines and some of the cars. No one was hurt.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

HAVANA, August 12.—While a Spanish column was escorting several wagons loaded with provisions to Guovalde Socarras it was attacked by a party of Insurrectionists in ambush. After a brief engagement the latter were repulsed. Several small engagements have taken place lately between the Spaniards and Insurrectionists at Sizmaca, Terbalo and Yamaguay.

STATE NEWS.

Four firms in New York capitalized for the month of July, 18,400 tons of iron ore, all at Pittsburgh Railroad.

Forty-five ground hogs have been shot this season by a man named Coulter, in Colerain township, Lancaster county. What will the farmers of that vicinity do next February?

A number of sudden deaths have occurred at Harrisburg and neighboring towns lately. The people becoming alarmed, several post mortems have been had. It is said that all the causes of death have been traced either directly or indirectly to the heart, which in a majority of instances had become diseased either by overaction, violent exercise or the use of coffee, tobacco, alcohol or other stimulant.

A tale of two Norristown husbands: One upon leaving his office the other night, stopped at a book store, paid $1 25 for a new novel, and went home and presented his wife with "A Pair of Blue Eyes." The other, after leaving his office, stopped at a saloon, paid $1 25 for whisky, and went home and gave his wife a pair of black eyes.

The Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain announces that the semi-annual session of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania will be held in Pottsville, commencing August 19th in the Lyceum Hall.

The Scranton *Times* has been seized for debt.

The debts of Muhlenberg College amount to about $55,000. The property is worth $100,000, including five acres of ground in the city of Allentown. The endowment amounts to $40,000.

The wife of G. Weaver, Scranton, attempted to commit suicide on Friday by cutting her throat with a razor, producing injuries which will prove fatal. She is about twenty-seven years of age and mother of three children. Ill health, which had probably affected her reason, is supposed to have caused her to commit the deed.

The Norristown *Herald* suggests the establishment of a Workingmen's Accident Fund among the operatives of that city. It is suggested that a payment of five cents weekly, by each workman, would be amply sufficient to provide a fund from which subscribers, disabled by accidents while at work, might receive assistance.

D. B. Ream published a card in the Altoona *Tribune*, which gave umbrage to the local editor of the *Sun*, of the same place, and the latter gentleman has sued the former for libel. Mr. Ream will now sue the *Sun* man for libel, and the matter will probably end in what sports call a "stand-off."

An ex-Chief of Police of Altoona disposed of his earthly goods, and taking with him the proceeds thereof, together with some of the city's funds, and a gay and too trusting married woman, left for parts unkn

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

The five leading branches of manufacture in the United States are iron, lumber, cotton, machinery, and woolen, ranging in importance in the order named. The iron trade employs 137,343 operatives and a capital of $106,356,-116; the lumber trade, 140,307 operatives on a capital of $101,500,273.

The Chicago *Times* thinks there is a rat in the fire department *somewhere out* of that city, because Philadelphia, with twice the population, maintains at the same cost, one-third more steamers and one-third more firemen, who protect an area five times as great as that of Chicago. The cost of the Garden City fire department is one dollar per capita, while that of Philadelphia is but fifty cents.

The City Inspector of New Haven, Connecticut, recently ruined a boiler while testing it, and suit was brought against the city for the damages sustained. The Supreme Court has decided that there is no liability on the part of the city, the business of the Inspector being necessary for the public safety, and accidents being unavoidable even by the most extraordinary precautions.

The Republican State Convention meets today at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer. Our dispatches foreshadowed the choice of Mr. MACRAY for the Treasurership. The contest between Judges PAXTON, BUTLER and GORDON for the Supreme Judge candidacy has been spirited, but, we believe the whole convention and party will gracefully accept the successful contestant as their candidate and give him a triumphant election.

The Harrisburg *State Journal*, of yesterday, publishes the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made in compliance with the act of Assembly passed in 1870. By the report it appears that during the month of July the State debt was reduced $300,000. The *Journal* mentions as another fact indicative of the healthy state of our finances and accounting for the good credit of the Commonwealth, that within the past three years the debt has been reduced $4,985,251 56.

A STYLE of dwelling has just come into fashion which is sensible and perfectly harmless. Dr. Goodwyn and Col. Blanton, of St. Louis, having some real or fancied grievance between them, have met, horsewhipped each other soundly, and are now the best of friends. This commendable method of avenging slighted honor is preceded by challenge and accompanied by seconds as of old. Happily, however, the presence of surgeons is not necessary, for when one of the combatants considers himself satisfied as Dr. Goodwyn is the St. Louis case he runs away and all the parties live to be thrashed another day.

MR. ARLEN, speaking at Chillicothe a few days ago about the protest which the Democrats made against the prosecution of the war, asked, "Had it not been for this protest on the part of the Democracy, where would the war have ended?" It is always difficult to say what would have happened if circumstances had not been as they were, but our opinion is that if the Democracy had not protested that the North would not attempt to coerce the South, couldn't do it if they would and couldn't do it if they would and could, there might not have been much of a war, and it would have ended in 1861—there or thereabouts.

The New York *Times* objects to the length of the vacations which school children get in the summer. In place of allowing such extended holidays, the *Times* would cut down the number of hours in which the children are required to study during term time. It thinks that a long vacation may be so spent as to do the health more harm than good, if the little ones are allowed to eat everything they please and sit up two or three hours after they ought to be in bed.

It occurs to us that the species of danger to health is as great when the children are at school as when they are at home or in the country with their parents. The diet and habits of the young should of course be under the direction of older heads at all times. The question is, whether an entire rest from brain work during the hot months is essential to the physical health and development of the child? We believe it is. Children are put to school so early in life, and, while school lasts, are kept so constantly at their books that the danger is of crowding the mind at the expense of the strength and growth of the body. Our boys and girls are learning enough, and learning it fast enough. They have earned their vacation —they need it—let them have it.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

Such inconsistent and contradictory statements concerning the American department of the Vienna Exposition have been published in the American papers that some readers must feel rather mystified on the subject. Perhaps most of us, a short time ago, had made up our minds that our appearance in the great international gathering was about as mean and even contemptible as it well could be. "Involving ourselves in our virtue," that is, in the conviction that, like the French at Sedan, we had been betrayed by our representatives, and in the consciousness that properly handled we could easily have done better, perhaps beaten the world, we resolved to bear our affliction philosophically while waiting for another opportunity. Hardly, however, had we settled down into that comparatively tolerable state of mind when we were aroused from it by the commendation of the Austrian Emperor. To be sure, everybody knew that even an imperial majesty does not feel bound, like the youthful Westerners and the ancient Persians, to speak the exact truth on all occasions, and therefore we fancy most of us had the very simple took the Emperor's words of praise precisely *cu pinch de la latine*, or without several grains of allowance for amiability and politeness. On the other hand, if the American part of the exhibition were the paltry and pitiful affair it had been represented to be, evidently the Emperor in his private capacity would have abstained from praise of it, as praise would have been pungent and gratuitously offensive satire. Hence there must be some merit in the Yankee display in some measure to justify the imperial commendation.

From its German correspondence and the German papers, the New York *Staats Zeitung* digests an estimate of the American department, which is probably very near the truth. According to this authority, the American gallery presents decidedly the appearance of a market-hall, in which exclusively objects of practical utility, in no extraordinary number, are offered for sale. Many of the articles are ingenious and well adapted to their purpose, but very few of them artistic or beautiful in outline. There is nothing there which excites real admiration. In mechanical execution there is, of course, much that is excellent, but while this is appreciated by the artisan, the observer in search of the beautiful is repelled by the absence of taste in form. The sewing machines, single photographs, and the collection of warlike weapons are praised. But of the rest of the American display nothing seems to have particularly struck the German observer except the group illustrative of popular instruction in the United States, which is conceded to present features from which Europeans may learn somewhat, if they please. In fact, this part of the American exhibition is admitted to be so good as considerably to compensate deficiencies in other things.

One branch of the American department which has excited a high degree of interest is the display of natural productions, especially from the Southern and Western States. Our grain, or corn, as they call it in Europe, in its manifold varieties, showing in the most striking and satisfactory way the rich fertility of our soil, awakens the liveliest admiration among all competent observers. Indeed, it has made so profound an impression that it may safely be classed with other influences destined to stimulate immigration. The hundreds of varieties of wheat raised in Oregon, Washington Territory, or Montana, have, according to the testimony of the Vienna journals, called forth exclamations of astonishment and admiration from European farmers and grain dealers, "who let the solid, heavy, uniform grain glide through their fingers with genuine satisfaction." The mammoth summer and winter wheat of Oregon, the amber wheat of the same region, and the "short, thick, hairy wheat of Montana, with its thin shell and dazzlingly white kernel" are especially wondered at.

It seems that in the entire collection of grain nothing stirs the wonder of the German farmers more than the summer rye of Montana. Looking at the largeness of the grain and its bright color, they with difficulty believe it to be the thing its name denotes, and affirm that such rye was never before seen in Europe. Almost equal admiration is excited by the American oats, particularly the kind called Black Norwegian, of which sheaves are exhibited, which by their height of from six to seven feet, give a surprising notion of the vigor of the soil in which they grew. As to the agricultural ores of our State there can be no question of entire success. Readers will be scarcely familiar with the thorough and *massive* American farming implements at Vienna, and we need add nothing on the subject. Regret is expressed by our German authority that neither the minerals nor the useful woods of the country are adequately represented by specimens.

In view of the comparatively meagre reports and criticisms of the great exhibition which have been published in Europe, our authority feels by no means confident that the somewhat harsh judgment expressed above respecting American workmanship and art is wholly just and therefore final. Certainly the judgment is hardly consistent with the current rumor that some of the best prizes are to be given to mechanical exhibitions from this side of the water, nor is it quite in harmony with the fact that so many of the American articles on exhibition have been sold that a single ship will suffice to bring home the remainder. Two ships were required to convey the original stock.

But even admitting the judgment to be correct, the *Staats Zeitung* very reasonably concludes that, taking all things together, the United States make no poor figure at Vienna. If we are behind Europe in the fine arts and in the cultivation of the beautiful, we are quite on a par with, if not beyond the old world, in the departments of utility and material advancement.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The skeleton of a gorilla from Gaboon, Africa, is about to be placed in the museum of the Chicago Medical College, and two chimpanzees are bleaching for the same institution.

A Western parson delicately began a funeral discourse by alluding to the fact that he had officiated at the hanging of the father of the deceased.

Boston *postoffice* clerks are now required to place on each package of letters they mail a card bearing their name and a request that all errors be noted by the receiving postmaster and reported to the sending office.

It is no longer the Fire Fiend. The Blazing Besom is the Chicago name for it.

"Milk restaurants" continue to multiply in New York. Most of them are named after popular breeds of cows, such as "Alderney" and "Jersey."

A Louisiana paper states that the inscription "for sale," or "for rent," is posted on more than 6,000 houses and stores in New Orleans.

An old colored woman shouted herself to death at Columbia, South Carolina, the other day, as a prayer meeting, and went to glory.

Some indefatigable relic hunter paid the enormous sum of $3 50 for the bed upon which President Grant was born, at the recent sale of Jesse R. Grant's effects.

Fon du Lac voted one of her aldermen a cane for being the homeliest man in town. When the votes were counted up and the result announced, Mr. McHenry took off his coat and mauled that crowd of friends and acquaintances until the sacredness of the ballot-box was forever destroyed.

A prize "for tried and improved morals," offered by the High school at Newport, R. I., has been won by the only male pupil in a large class of female competitors. The girls tried, but could find no room for improvement. They ought, however, to have some credit for the bettterment of the boy.

It is expected that Minnesota will export this year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A Troy father tied his fourteen-year-old daughter hand and foot, and kept her in that condition in her room for two weeks, to prevent her attending picnics. About that time she fell from the third-story window, striking an awning, and was picked up and carried back by her kind father. She will probably be heard from again if that window isn't nailed down.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the mother of a sickly baby in that city, just leased to showman: "Mrs. Orlando is very fond of her little girl. Indeed, such is the strength of her maternal feelings that nothing but a financial consideration could induce her to part with the child."

Shipbuilding prospers in Prince Edward Island the present season, seventy or eighty vessels being in process of construction on various parts of the island. Fears are entertained, however, that if shipbuilding goes on as rapidly as during the past few years, the supply of timber will give out.

A woman on Harrison street, Peoria, threw a brick at a dog the other morning, striking herself on the back of the head with such force that it knocked her flat on the sidewalk a limp on her chignon. She will crawl inside a barrel the next time she wants to throw stones.

The editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, in commenting on the percentage of ministerial increase to that of membership, states that the Methodist Church has received more permanent hacks from presiding elder pressure brought upon young men to hurry them into active work before proper education, than from the wise delay for seminary or college preparation.

From Peoria *Review*: "In a vigorous chase after rats, Friday afternoon, a boy on Jefferson street broke down a shelf in the cellar and immolated six jars of preserves. He gazed on the ruins without a sigh, caught and killed the rat, laid it among the debris, and dashing his faithful dog's nose and legs with the fruit, sent him up stairs, while the boy hid in the coal bin. He heard feminine shrieks of dismay, he heard the wrathful objurgations of his sire, he heard the unsuspecting dog led into the back yard and shot, and spreading forth his hands, said solemnly, 'Another victim of circumstantial evidence.'"

The Paris *Figaro* publishes an interesting story, which it credits to an American paper entitled the *Journal de Vermont*, a publication not very well known at home. The story related is that a band of Modoc Indian assassins had been making much trouble for many months, murdering all persons whom they pulled. Recently the police came suddenly upon them and they fled. In their flight they ran past a photographer. Quick as thought, he turned his instrument toward them and took them on the full run. He made out a picture from the negative, and those still living were identified as neighboring farmers, and all were quietly arrested the next day.

French Lawyers and Judges.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus gossips irreverently of the gentlemen who run the French courts:

French lawyers come into court in black stuff or silk gowns, and wearing on their heads flat caps without brims. This gives them a festive and comical aspect to one not altogether used to it, and they seem to such an unpracticed eye like a party of young gentlemen who probably went to a fancy ball in dominoes the night before, and who all lost the rims of their hats at a very late hour in the morning. The judges wear black silk gowns and square caps, and when they are not very fat look like Jesuits. Their faces are generally pale, and they have a habit of looking down their noses and of pursing up their mouths which is very impressive. Their manner is generally cold and haughty, and they are very much afraid of being familiar with the lawyers. They are addressed as "Monsieur le President," and are spoken of in the third person. Their salaries are small, and they are not allowed to practice at the bar. Their dress is a long black robe, with a red velvet collar and cuffs, and a black velvet cap. They are appointed for life, and are irremovable except for misconduct. They are assisted by a number of clerks, who sit at a table in front of them, and who are dressed like lawyers. The public prosecutor, or attorney-general, sits on the judge's right hand, and is dressed like a judge, except that he wears a red velvet cap. He is generally a man of great ability, and is the most important person in the court. He is assisted by a number of clerks, who sit at a table in front of him, and who are dressed like lawyers. The public prosecutor, or attorney-general, sits on the judge's right hand, and is dressed like a judge, except that he wears a red velvet cap. He is generally a man of great ability, and is the most important person in the court. He is assisted by a number of clerks, who sit at a table in front of him, and who are dressed like lawyers.

Sheathing Iron Ships.

Two of the most effective methods of sheathing iron ships, at present in vogue, differ so peculiarly in their principles and details, that the practical results of the two, based on actual experience, would furnish interesting material for comparison.

In one of these, in which copper, mixed metal, or zinc, is employed, the inner layer of the iron consists of narrow strips of plate, merely wide enough to make lap-joints with the outer layer, and to leave a groove between the edges of each pair of outer plates about as wide as the plates are thick. Into this groove is placed a filling of teak or ebonite, a compound of India rubber and sulphur. Outside the plating is a layer of tarred felt about one-quarter of an inch thick, upon which the sheathing is laid and fastened with sheathing nails of the same metal, driven through the felt into the fillings. In forming the outer curtain of making birthday presents, which, in many cases, are books. It seemed to him that a volume might be prepared especially appropriate for this service, and for fifteen years he has been working, at odd moments, to that end. He divides the life of man into periods, and into these gathers facts illustrative of them—biographical particulars of men and women who did such and such things at certain ages, etc., interspersed with the parties' reflections and lessons. The book will, of course, be suited to all ages and all conditions, since all of us are embraced within the span of human life; and, moreover, it will never grow stale, but will be as valuable in 2873 as in the current year. It is likely that it will be given to the public during next autumn.

The Great Incubator.

We now know why Gen. Butler has been so solemn and quiet lately. While sitting on the extreme point of Cape Ann, casting one eye toward the Cape of Good Hope and the other toward Cape Horn, smiling blandly upon all comers, but putting his fingers on his lips if any one essayed to break the silence, the general has been "wrestling" with the great subject of the salary grab, so as to be able to put it before the people of Massachusetts in a way to silence all complaints and charm all hearts. Seven columns of explanation have already come from his facile pen, and still the great task remains unfinished. Until it is done the general must continue to sit, pensive by the ocean side, on "a stern and rock-bound coast," and listen to the murmur of the sad sea waves. Such a production, under circumstances so impressive, reminds us strongly of the hatching of the Cosmic Egg, according to the theory of the Mystic school:

Upon the Rock fell uncreate
Amid a Chaos nameless,
An uncertain Being sate—
Brooding Him Brood,
Above Him Cloud,
And the Cloud was Rock,
And the Rock was Blood.

The Rock soon growing moist and warm,
The Cloud began to take a Form,
As though a Something would be Born,
A Form chaotic, vast and vague,
Which issued in *The Cosmic Egg*.

Then the Being uncreate,
Upon *The Egg* did Allegate,
And thus became the Incubator;
And the Incubator was Potentate;
But the Alligator was Potentator.

—*Boston Herald.*

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Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 18 miles of the road, beginning at Connellsville, and on the best possible security; have 18 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1873.

The week so far has been but a counterpart of the weeks gone by, following the old routine of dullness and inaction. The movement noted last week, of long time paper among the brokers, seeking funds to carry the makers or owners into the beginning of 1874, has more fully developed and we hear of good mercantile paper, and railroad acceptances given for supplies being offered in blocks of twenty to one hundred thousand dollars at fair figures. The presence of such paper among the bill brokers indicates very plainly the opinion of the more intelligent portion of the community as to the probable course of money during the fall, and if they are successful in carrying out their programme of providing in these days of plenty against those of famine which may come, they will have done much to prevent the issue of affairs so much feared. If our frequent reference to the probability of very close money during the autumn, has in any way helped to prepare for and alleviate such an extremity, we owe no apology for its reiteration, though the story may have grown as stale as an ancient pun.

—In the stock market Pacific Mail was the conspicuous card and became notorious by a rise to 51½, but later became heavy as the buying demand ceased, and toward the close settled back to 49¾, forming with a fluctuation of 1¾. Western Union was very dull and Pacific preferred, which was off to 20, the only exceptionally weak spot of the market. There was nothing new reported in this specialty, and our remarks in this morning's letter hold good for to-day's market. Coffee were strong and advancing, on improved business, with the old, old story in circulation of a new lease to the Baltimore and Ohio. There was considerable movement in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, in the improved traffic of that road. In this connection we hear that the Directors have made arrangements with the lessees of the road whereby large additions are to be made to the equipment to accommodate increasing traffic with new roads now completed and being constructed at the western end of the line. The company has also commenced operations with the Columbus and Hocking Valley Road for the carrying of coal, which, it is expected, will increase the receipts further on in the season.

—In local securities there is a quiet but steady investment demand, as seen by the rapidity with which School and other bonds of that character are picked up. The Water Commission report that they have all the funds they need, and that they have in consequence withdrawn the Water Extension Loan from the market. City bonds bearing the same rate of interest and running for twelve years free from taxes, given for street improvement purposes seem to be held at par, the terms on which the Water Loan was sold. These street bonds, besides having pledged the faith, credit, property and revenues of the city are a first lien of the property improved, thus giving them all the stability of a first mortgage bond. In addition to these loans we would call attention to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Turtle Creek Division six per cent mortgage bonds. The whole of this mortgage is for but $400,000, and the bulk of the loan is in a few hands, as the mortgage was made in 1857 for thirty years. No bonds have but fourteen years to mature, and so they must be paid at par in 1887 they will advance in value fourteen per cent. During that time they have to run, to maturity. The figure at which they are sold will, not the buyer might per cent do his investment. As this mortgage is the key to the door by which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reaches Pennsylvania and the Northwest, it becomes one of the best securities now on our market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881, reg.	117¼	117½
1881, coup.	117¼	117½
1904	117¼	117½
1904, reg.	117¼	117½
1904, new	117¼	117½
10-40s	112¼	112½
New 5s	113¼	113½
Gold	114¼	114½
Currency 6s	117¼	117½
Tennessees, old	73¾	74
Tennessees, new	73¾	74
North Carolinas, July	34½	35
North Carolinas, new	35	35½
Missouris	91½	92

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Unlisted Government securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	115¼	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1868	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¼	117¾
Currency Funding	117¼	117¾

—The following table shows the prices of all leading stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	12, 1873.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold loans		6@6	6@6	6@6	6@6	6@6	6@6
Quicksilver		36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail		49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Western Union Tele		87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Adams Express		67	67	67	67	67	67
American Express		47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
United States Express							
New York Central		97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie		45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Michigan Central		93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern		89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central		124	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island		107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne		97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Northwestern		81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred		87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Fort Wayne		97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi		31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ohio Central		31	31	31	31	31	31
Union Pacific		87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton		92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton pref		98	98	98	98	98	98
Marietta and Cincinnati		31	31	31	31	31	31
Do preferred		52	52	52	52	52	52
Toledo and Wabash		39	39	39	39	39	39
Wabash preferred		57	57	57	57	57	57
Fort Wayne		97	97	97	97	97	97
Western Union		87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 12, 1873.

	Cents.
Clow, Capt. Lee, Warrenton, Ohio	2
Clark, Mrs. Chas., Connellsville, Pa.	2
Cox, Capt. M. A., Brownsville, Pa.	1
Fritz, John, Carnegie, Pa.	2
Gaynor, Frank, Rochester, Ohio	2
Garner, E. S., Zanesville, Ohio	2
Germantown Relief Society, Allegheny, Pa.	2
Hazzard & Son, Monongahela City, Pa.	2
Hazzard & Son, Kingston, N. J.	2
Hagaman, Lewis, Kingston, N. J.	2
Kaufman, Miss V. F., Enon, Pa.	2
Lewis, Dr. D. W., St. Paul, Minn.	2
McClosky, Mrs. Mary, Wampum, Pa.	2
Mc——, Mrs. S. A., Elderton, Pa.	2
McKinson & Robbins, New York, N. Y.	2
McNamara, Jas., Cincinnati, Ohio.	2
Shaw, Miss Anne, Chicago, Ill.	2
Sullivan, Jerry, Alexandria, Va.	2
Titus, Mrs. Cynthia, Canonsburg, Pa.	2
The Com. of Patents, Washington, D. C.	2
Wilson, Henry, Wheeling, W. Va.	2

J. H. SWEARER, Postmaster.

The Oil Market.

The oil market still continues excited and unsettled. The following is a summary of yesterday's advices: At New York the market was very dull and weak—Sic being bid for crude, and 66c asked. Refined, 16½c. The new strikes had a demoralizing effect. At Parker's, market weak and declining at $1 10 and $1 20. At Oil City, the market was very dull—$1 30 for crude. At Titusville, market weak and declining—sellers for any delivery at $1 25. At Tidioute, the sale was at $1 90, and at Foxburg quiet at $1 10 to $1 15.

Another Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday morning another stabbing affray occured near the corner of Center avenue and Erin street, but, fortunately, no fatal result is to be apprehended. It seems that a young man named Patrick Devlin hung around the livery stable of Messrs. Woods & Aiken after he had been ordered to leave the place. He persisted in annoying the persons employed there, and Mr. Aiken proceeded then to use force to put and keep him away. Devlin drew a knife and stabbed Aiken in the left breast, but, the blade striking a bone, the man's life was saved. Mr. Aiken, later on the afternoon, made information before Mayor Blackmore against Devlin, and last evening officer Long succeeded in arresting the accused, who is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Teachers' Pleasure Excursion.

This afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, the fine excursion steamer, C. A. McCleave, Captain Phillips, will take several hundred members of the State Teachers' Association, now in session in this city, on an excursion down the Ohio river. The boat will stop at Economy, and give the excursionists an opportunity to partake of the hospitality of the Economites, and take a hasty survey of this curious old settlement. The next landing will be at Dixmont, the finely conducted Insane Asylum, where four hundred and sixty inmates are placed under the liberal and humane care of the State. We hope our guests will enjoy the trip down the Ohio; at any rate, we know that Captain Phillips will do all in his power to make the affair one of signal merit. An excellent band will accompany the excursion.

Horse Stealing.

A young man, not yet of age, is in the lock-up, awaiting transportation to Jefferson county, on a charge of horse stealing. He was brought here from Greensburg by Deputy Sheriff McDonald, of the county named. The prisoner gives his name as Ralston Bose, and admits that on Tuesday night of last week he stole a horse belonging to William Kail, residing near Perrysville, Jefferson county. He then rode him, bareback to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, with the intention of selling the animal. He arrived in Greensburg on Thursday morning and put the horse in a livery stable where he offered to sell. Word soon reached there of the stealing of the horse, and on information received constable Clure made information against Bose. The Jefferson county authorities being informed of the arrest of the suspected party, Sheriff McDonald visited Greensburg and is now on his way to Brookville, which place he will reach by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The young man says he can give no reason for the stealing, as he had no need to commit the act. He expresses deep regret for his act and seems to feel his position keenly.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILROADS.

The Statute Taxing Freights Carried Out of or Into the State Unconstitutional.

The following is a syllabus of the points decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Reading Railroad vs. The State of Pennsylvania, declaring certain portions of the tax on gross receipts of railroads unconstitutional. The opinion of the Court was delivered last spring, but is now published in full in the fifteenth volume of Wallace's Reports, from which we extract:

First—The transportation of freights, or of the subjects of commerce, is a constitutional part of commerce itself.

Second—A tax upon freight, transported from State to State, is a regulation of commerce among the States.

Third—Whenever the subjects, in regard to which a power to regulate commerce is asserted, are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, they are exclusively within the regulating control of Congress.

Fourth—Transportation of passengers or merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature.

Fifth—Hence as a statute of a State imposing a tax upon freight, taken up within the State and carried out of it, or taken up without a State and brought within it, is repugnant to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

THE CHOLERA.

False Report of Another Case—A Communication to the Health Board.

Report was made to the Board of Health yesterday that the cholera had broken out in the Fourteenth ward, and that Officer James, of the police force, residing in that locality, was taken down with it. Dr. Sheridan was reported as the physician in attendance. On the receipt of the intelligence, Dr. Snively, physician to the Board, visited the patient, but found him suffering simply from cholera morbus. There were no symptoms connected with the cholera cases that have occurred at or near Temperanceville. There is no probability that Mr. James has the disease.

Following is a copy of a communication received at the Health Office yesterday, evidently from an owner or occupant of one of the houses near Temperanceville, the building of which is talked of:

PITTSBURGH, August 12, 1873.

Board of Health:

I hear that the cholera is in the city. The idea of cholera staying in the walls of a house nineteen years, and then wanting to burn it out! My mother died with the cholera nineteen years ago, September next, and I slept in the same room with her and didn't take the disease. It only goes in the air and don't stay in the walls of a house as you supposed. If you burn old sugar barrels in the streets it will kill the cholera in shorter time than any other method. It was a remedy to kill the yellow fever in New Orleans years ago.

A CITIZEN.

THE FUGITIVE ENGINEER.

He is Caught in Buffalo—His Explanation of the Disaster.

Joseph Chaltant, engineer of the "wild" train recently wrecked on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued on a charge of manslaughter, has been apprehended in Buffalo, as appears from the following statement in an Oil City paper:

The detective here to get the body of Uncle Charlie, unless she might have been instructed concerning questions about her father, she answered that her uncle was in Pennsylvania working on a railroad. He then inquired if her father was at home. She said he was that he was in his house near by, and had come home the night before. The detective suspected here to go to the house of her father there was a man outside who wanted to see him. He followed the child in and saw in a back room through the crevice, below an open pantry door and the back of the child's father, and observed that he turned pale upon receiving the message. The detective then advanced into the room and presented a private audience. He was followed by Chaltant with shaking knees. The intruder suggested to the latter not to say anything about himself. The engineer told his visitor he did not know him, but said, "I suppose you've come for me."

Chaltant said he would come, as he wished he had not run away; but he had heard some men who did not know him talk of hanging him, and he left. Now, he was leaving his family, a wife and two children, and expected finally a wife and two children, and expected finally a wife and two children, and expected finally